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Oil Crisis: Wide Curbs in Italy As Squeeze Grips Europeans

GM to Close Some Plants For a Week

DETROIT, Nov. 23 (UPI)—General Motors Corp. announced today that it planned to close some factories in the United States and Canada for the week of Dec. 16 because of declining sales in regular and intermediate-sized cars.

General Motors said that it was acting to bring into balance dealer inventories of certain models with customer demand. It said that the adjustment became necessary because of a shift in public preference to smaller cars.

The company said in a statement: "This slowing of production comes after three years of unprecedented output and sales which have strained our production facilities and those of our material suppliers." Some of the affected plants had been operating on an overtime basis for extended periods, General Motors said.

Decrees... Pleas...

ITALY—Wide-ranging restrictions announced, are seen changing life styles; FRANCE—Says it may ask "sacrifices" of public, warns of legal action against firms diverting promised oil; BRITAIN—Government sources say firms are selling other nations some non-Arab petroleum normally consigned to U.K., but companies say Britain is receiving all possible shipments; WEST GERMANY—Crisis-restricted motorists are told that government plans further driving restrictions, for safety, as auto industry firms announced work cutbacks because of lack of demand; AUSTRIA—Decrees 100-kilometer-an-hour speed limit on all roads; BELGIUM—Extends Sunday pleasure-driving ban to motorcycles as consumers charge that firms are feigning an oil shortage; SWITZERLAND—Motorists warned of heavy fines for violating Sunday driving ban, and neighboring LIECHTENSTEIN adopts Switzerland's Sunday ban; SPAIN—Asks public to limit energy consumption voluntarily to avoid need of official restrictions; NORWAY—Starts new program of voluntary conservation involving gas-station shutdowns on weekends, weeknights.

Black market in crude oil reported in Belgium. Story page 2.

Canada acts to restrict consumption but to continue shipments to U.S. Page 2.

Oil Cuts Spur Jobless Fears

Bonn Prohibits Recruiting Of New Foreign Workers

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today banned the recruiting of new foreign workers for West Germany because of fears that the energy emergency will cause production cutbacks and unemployment.

However, Labor Minister Walter Arendt said that the measure will not affect the 2.6 million non-Germans already employed in this country, which has had a chronic labor shortage. The foreigners, who are known as "guest workers," comprise approximately one-tenth of the West German labor force.

In addition, the ban will not apply to workers coming from the eight countries associated with West Germany in the European Economic Community. The community's rules permit the free movement of labor throughout the total Common Market area.

Most immediately affected by the ban are an estimated 60,000 foreign workers who had been tentatively hired by German firms. The officials said that only those who had concluded firm contracts before today would be allowed to come here.

In announcing the measure, Mr. Arendt described it as "preventive in nature" and said: "Those who are now employed in our country have no cause for serious concern. However, we cannot exclude the possibility that because of the energy shortage there will be certain risks to employment. Thus, we want to take precautions today while there is still time."

His words underscored the government's growing concern that the Arab oil squeeze could cause a serious setback to the German economy after two decades of uninterrupted growth. Most of West Germany's oil supplies come from Arab countries, and it is directly affected by the Arab production cutbacks.

In addition, 25 to 30 percent of

Rome's Plan Seen Altering Nation's Life

ROME, Nov. 23.—In an unexpected move, the government today announced wide-ranging curbs on the consumption of oil products, restrictions that will affect both the business activities and the social life of Italians, including their office hours, their lengthy meals in restaurants, their driving, attendance at soccer games, ski outings and even their television-watching at home.

"Our life is going to change," one newspaper said in a headline reflecting Italians' shock.

The government, after a cabinet meeting that had been expected to approve only some of the conservation recommendations of experts, proclaimed the following program of restrictions. They take effect immediately, except in the case of Sunday driving.

MOTOR VEHICLES—A ban, effective Dec. 2, on Sunday pleasure driving, including the use of motorcycles and motorbikes.

Gasoline sales are barred from noon Saturdays until 12:01 a.m. on Mondays. The price of highest-grade gasoline is increased 20 cents to 34 cents a liter, raising it to \$1.28 for the equivalent of a U.S. gallon. Regular gasoline goes up to 32.5 cents a liter. Speed limits of 130 and 100 kilometers an hour are imposed on superhighways and other roads, respectively. Fines ranging from \$165 to \$1,650 are established to discourage violations of the Sunday driving ban. Officials' cars will be authorized to use only 350 liters (77 gallons) a month.

These curbs are considered likely to have a drastic effect on the estimated two million weekend skiers in the Alps, who try to ski approximately 400 ski resorts and so millions of non-skiers accustomed to weekend outings. Also expected to suffer are the countless soccer fans and the promoters of Sunday soccer matches, which draw big crowds in this nation where many persons work six-day weeks.

PUBLIC PLACES—Government offices must close at 5:30 p.m., shops and other offices at 7 instead of 8 p.m., movie houses and theaters at 11 p.m., restaurants and bars at midnight. Electricity use must be cut by 40 percent in offices.

These restrictions are expected to cut down sharply the practice of having a lengthy midday meal followed by a siesta, since early-evening work must now be done in late afternoon. The Italians' penchant for eating out late into the night is also expected to be affected.

HOMES—The consumption of oil for heating is cut by 30 percent. Television will go off the air at 10:45.

Newspapers looked for consolation in the new restrictions. One observed that it should now become easier to get in touch with an Italian businessman or official in his office in the afternoon, since he is apt to get back to his workload instead of dozing off after a lengthy lunch. Another commented that the earlier cutoff of nighttime TV might lead Italians to take an interest again in reading.

French Warnings
PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ)—The government warned today that it may be forced to ask the public for "sacrifices" to avert a fuel shortage and it threatened to take legal action against foreign oil companies if they divert France-bound oil to other countries.

The warnings were given by Industry Minister Jean Charbonnel during a debate in the National Assembly.

He said that the government was watching oil companies closely to insure that they abide by their commitments to supply France "in line with existing French petroleum regulations."

"The government will use, if necessary, all legal means to see that the companies fulfill their pledges," Mr. Charbonnel stated.

He said that crude-oil deliveries to France this year should be "close to the level expected before the crisis." The "slight deficit" resulting from Arab production cutbacks will be made up by drawing from current security stocks, he said.

Mr. Charbonnel announced that the government plans to increase its oil reserves by 10 million tons—enough for about one month's consumption. France already has oil stocks for more than 90 days.

Earlier today, Fuels Director Michel Vailland estimated a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



FRAMEWORK OF PEACE—Egyptian Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy (center-left) talking to Israeli Maj. Gen. Yairiv on Thursday at Kilometer 101 on the cease-fire line as two United Nations Finnish troops stand by.

But Dayan Cautions on Yielding Territory

Accord on Mideast Troop Pullback Seen Near

Raymond H. Anderson

TO, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Egyptian-Israeli negotiators today said they were approaching an agreement on the separation and movement of their troops, and the possibility of an accord next day or two.

Egyptian leadership would

be expected to make the

moves Israel Has Bomb

iro Editor Calls on Arabs Obtain Atomic Weapons

IRO, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Hassanain Heikal, editor of the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, said today he is convinced that the Arabs have a nuclear weapon and that they are taking steps to develop it.

Heikal, a close friend of President Anwar Sadat, suggested today that the Arab summit meeting scheduled for Algiers Monday should be the occasion for announcing the existence of the bomb.

He said it is an opinion which is respectfully submitted to the Arab summit conference, and that it is a matter of Arab organization under supervision, 100 of our lists who are living among whom we have allowed to take to other lands and 2200 million (\$500 million to million) and no more."

Getting the Bomb
Mr. Heikal said that action of the atomic bomb by the Arabs, "if they are exposed to the danger," would be the development of Arab unity.

He said the Arab summit from Israel, the Arabs can what they want from the "Union," he said. "If the Union refuses, China agree. And if China refuse the atomic bomb after all in an impregnable hideout from the eyes and ears of Israel, the questions of Arab unity, the Arab summit, and the Arab summit are international and the Arab summit is a political decision at any moment."

Arab Committee
JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Arab Liberation Organization today called for the formation of a committee of Arab countries to study the Arab situation in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and to plan their future freely, the news agency reported today.

A dispatch from Moscow, a Palestinian delegation is arriving with Russian leaders, agency quoted sources as saying that the proposal will be discussed by the Arab summit conference in Algiers Monday.

Ministers Assemble
GERS, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Foreign ministers were in a

of state opens in Algiers on Nov. 23.

It is assumed here that Israel also would like to settle the remaining point of the cease-fire agreement before the Arab leaders assemble to consult on their strategy for an upcoming Middle East peace conference, presumably to be held next month in Geneva.

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations conferred for one hour

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and 55 minutes today in the United Nations tent at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israeli negotiators at the projected Middle East peace conference must firmly resist pressures to yield territory vital for Israel's security, Moshe Brilliant of The New York Times reported.

"We betide us if we are not strong," he said.

Gen. Dayan, speaking at a Bar Association luncheon, appeared to be responding to reports from Washington that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said Israel must withdraw from occupied Arab territories and should rely on security guarantees.

The proposed security guarantees, Gen. Dayan said, "imply anything. Guarantees can supplement but not substitute for defensible borders he said.

Accordingly, he said, Israel cannot leave the former Syrian Golan Heights, the Jordan Valley or the West Bank, which he said, "the Arabs talking of blockading the Bab el Mandeb strait between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, it was unthinkable to surrender Sharm el Sheikh, which controls the passage between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Behind Israeli Attitudes

Gen. Dayan's speech was the first clear exposition of the approach Israel is expected to adopt in peace talks. It was not immediately clear whether his remarks had been cleared with Premier Golda Meir, but they appeared to reflect the prevailing attitudes among the Israeli leadership.

After a period of seeming confusion, the Israeli leadership seems to be defining its minimum positions on the territorial and other questions it will have to face in peace talks.

After the meeting at Kilometer 101 the heads of the delegations, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy of Egypt and Maj. Gen. Yairiv of Israel, talked privately for about 10 minutes before leaving the site to report to their superiors and prepare for another meeting tomorrow.

"Many details have been clarified," Maj. Gen. Ensis Silasvuo of Finland, the commander of the UN Emergency Forces, said in a statement after the talks. Gen. Silasvuo presided over the discussions.

"The talks have reached a critical point where both delegations must seek the advice of their governments before going on," a UNEF spokesman said outside the conference tent, the AP reported.

Later, at a briefing at a hotel in Cairo, UN spokesman Rudolf Stajdubak said:

"Both sides have shown a constructive approach and a sincere attitude in trying to find common ground for the solution of the question of disengagement and separation of forces. The meeting was held in a businesslike atmosphere."

As evidence of an improved atmosphere, Mr. Stajdubak reported that truck convoys carrying food, medicine and water to the besieged city of Suez and Egypt's Third Army on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal were proceeding "smoothly."

Yesterday, he said, 31 trucks passed through checkpoints to the city of Suez and 30 were unloaded on the western bank of the canal for the relay of non-military supplies to the Third Army.

Under the cease-fire terms, Israeli officers have the right to inspect the supplies being delivered to the Third Army.

leaves will not support us and the Arabs will not pity us."

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Japan Acts to Stem Run on Sugar, Soaps

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP).—Thousands of consumers crowded stores today to buy sugar and detergents that the government ordered put on sale at low fixed prices to calm panic buying and soaring prices.

Major manufacturers were ordered to release 2,500 tons of sugar for special sales at 130 supermarkets, department stores and cooperative shops in Tokyo and Osaka. Although authorities say sugar is in sufficient supply, rumors of shortages have led to heavy buying and soaring prices.

Politically Embarrassing Request

Egypt Asks EEC for Grant of Soft Wheat

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The European Common Market has received a politically embarrassing request for wheat aid from Egypt which, in view of the Arab boycott of oil supplies to the Netherlands, it is uncertain how to answer.

"If it turned down the request or offered substantially less than

the Egyptians wanted, officials here feared the way would be open for further Arab threats against Europe's fuel supplies. On the other hand, to accede to the demand might also give an impression of blackmail.

Last year, Egypt asked the Common Market authorities for 451,000 tons of soft wheat. This

was an unrealistic demand because it exceeded the total amount of aid in cereal food at the EEC's disposal. However, it was agreed to give, and Egypt received, about 25,000 tons of soft wheat. Cairo then bought 1.5 million additional tons at normal market prices.

Serious Issue Seen

On this occasion, the Egyptians have again requested 451,000 tons and clearly hope to be given more than last year. What in normal circumstances would have been a purely technical matter for the Common Market to decide has, as a result of the Middle East crisis, become a serious political issue.

The European Commission has not yet considered its recommendation of how the EEC should respond to the Egyptians—a matter which would ultimately have

to be decided by the Council of Ministers. It was understood, however, that the commission would suggest that the EEC do its best to satisfy Egypt "as far as possible."

Whether this phrase referred to wheat supplies or political decisions was not yet clear. The commission will certainly try to delay committing itself for as long as it can.

It was also understood that the United States has received a similar request from Egypt for soft wheat. Like the EEC, the United States is hesitating to reply formally. But there was little doubt that the United States would respond favorably, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz said during his recent European tour that, if the United States did not supply the Arabs with wheat, the Soviet Union would swiftly step in to fill the gap.

Astronauts Start Filming Comet Skylab-3 Gyroscope Fails; Mission Not Threatened Yet

HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Control gyroscopes failed aboard Skylab's space station today and could force the 84-day Skylab-3 mission to be shortened.

The astronauts continued with their normal flight activities, despite the problem. Their plan for the day included the first viewing from space of the comet Kohoutek.

Photos of Comet

Col. Pogue, using a 35-mm camera with a powerful lens, was to take photos of the comet in the first of hundreds of Kohoutek studies planned by the crew.

Kohoutek will loop around the sun at Christmastime. It is now about 137 million miles from the sun and is growing gradually brighter in the southwestern, pre-dawn skies.

Mr. Shaffer, in a news conference, said that Skylab's two remaining control gyros "are healthy."

"We think we can do everything in the mission flight plan, but it's going to take us longer to make maneuvers and they're going to use more control gas because we don't have the energy to drive [turn] the vehicle over as fast."

Mr. Shaffer said that if another control gyro fails, "We believe we can fly for 20 or 25 more days without a great deal of strain."

Loss of a second gyro, he said, would mean that the space laboratory would be controlled almost exclusively by control gas jets on the station and thrusters on the Apollo command ship, attached to one end of the laboratory.

The supply of propellant in the Apollo thrusters and control gas jets is limited, he added.

Overheated Bearing

Mr. Shaffer said that the gyro apparently failed after a bearing became overheated and jammed. This caused the fast-spinning gyro to stop.

He said that there is no way the device can be fixed by the crew and there is only "a terribly remote" chance that the gyro can be revived.

Skylab must be maneuvered to perform many of the experiments. The space station must be turned at one angle to allow an array of solar telescope cameras to sight the sun and at a different angle to permit earth-scanning cameras to take pictures of selected sites on the earth.

The failure of the gyro occurred hours after Dr. Gibson and Col. Pogue completed a complex partial repair of another broken Skylab part—an earth-scanning radar antenna. In a record six-hour 33-minute space walk yesterday, the astronauts repaired the antenna and officials said that it restored about 80 percent of the antenna's usefulness.

The antenna failed during the 56-day Skylab-3 mission, which ended Sept. 25.



Ex-Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson at McLean, Va., home.

Richardson Says Nixon Ignored Haig's Advice Over Order to Cox

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT)—Elliot L. Richardson says that Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., President Nixon's chief of staff, told him he had unsuccessfully tried to dissuade the President from ordering Archibald Cox on Oct. 19 to stop all court actions to obtain White House tape recordings and related documents.

The former attorney general said in an interview, "Haig said that he had tried, but that the President wouldn't yield on that."

Gen. Haig, in an interview Wednesday night, made it clear that he was not denying the Richardson account but declined to discuss the matter. Sitting before the fireplace in his office in the west wing of the White House, he said, "I don't discuss what discussions I had with the President."

Mr. Cox's refusal to comply with the President's order led to his dismissal on Oct. 20 as the special Watergate prosecutor.

The order led as well to Mr. Richardson's resignation as attorney general and to the dismissal of William D. Ruckelshaus as deputy attorney general. In the wake of Mr. Cox's refusal to comply, the President directed Mr. Richardson and then Mr. Ruckelshaus to dismiss the prosecutor, and each in turn

chose to leave office rather than obey.

Haig Statement

Mr. Richardson recounted Gen. Haig's statement during an interview this week at his home in McLean, Va.

Mr. Richardson said that Gen. Haig made his comment on Friday afternoon, Oct. 19.

It was the end of a week of negotiations involving the White House, Mr. Cox and Mr. Richardson regarding the manner in which the President should respond to Mr. Cox's subpoena—which had just been upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals—for tape recordings of nine Watergate-related conversations.

Much of the discussion had centered on the proposal under which Gen. John C. Stennis, D.-Miss., would prepare an "authenticated" summary of the contents of the tapes and the summary would be presented to the courts rather than the tapes themselves.

Mr. Richardson said that he had become increasingly aware that the White House wanted to limit on Mr. Cox's ability to go to court in pursuit of any other presidential tapes or documents.

So, he said, he tried to devise some way to "handle the relationship" between the basic Stennis proposal and the White House view that Mr. Cox should be forced from pursuing other documents.

He thought first of writing into the proposal some reference to its status as a "precedent," he recalled, but dismissed that as unworkable.

"So then I had the thought," he said, speaking with deliberation, "that the way to do it was to try to persuade the President to drop any mention of other situations and himself, in effect, to put forward the Stennis proposal alone."

"So I called Haig to urge that, and after called Bushardt [J. Fred Bushardt Jr., a White House lawyer] and talked to Haig a second time," Mr. Richardson said. "Haig said that he had tried but that the President wouldn't yield on that."

That evening, the President announced both the Stennis proposal and his order to Mr. Cox directing the prosecutor to refrain from all future court actions aimed at obtaining presidential papers.

The Stennis plan was subsequently dropped as a result of public and political criticism.

The question of just what was said in the negotiations that week regarding Mr. Cox's future access to other presidential papers and tapes has been, from a different angle, a matter of some dispute lately.

Efforts Opposed

Mr. Richardson testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that he opposed the White House efforts to forbid Mr. Cox to go to court to seek presidential documents beyond and in addition to the tapes of the nine disputed conversations.

In the interview, the former attorney general said that he made it clear to the White House on Oct. 15, and especially on Oct. 17, that he would try to persuade Mr. Cox to accept the Stennis summary in place of the tapes of the nine conversations, but that he would not try to persuade the prosecutor to agree that access to other material should be foreclosed as well.

He said that on Oct. 19 he became aware of the White House desire to link the foreclosure to the Stennis summary proposal, and that he had objected.

But not until that evening, he said, when Gen. Haig called him at 7 o'clock to read him a letter the President was sending to Mr. Richardson, did he realize that Mr. Cox was to be "instructed" not to try to obtain other presidential material.

Nixon Quoted

President Nixon, however, has been variously quoted by congressmen as having told them that Mr. Richardson "led" or misled the Senate in testifying about his role in the negotiations. The White House has denied the use of the word "led." It has said, however, that the President referred to "several versions of the events" leading to Mr. Cox's dismissal.

Gen. Haig said Wednesday night that "there is nothing in dispute" except for the meeting at the White House on the morning of Oct. 19 among Mr. Richardson, Gen. Haig and other White House aides, in which the proposal to link the Stennis plan to the foreclosure plan was discussed.

As Gen. Haig explained it, his "perceptions" of the meeting were different from Mr. Richardson's. Mr. Richardson, according to Gen. Haig, believed that the White House announcement would likely include "some combination" of the Stennis and foreclosure plans, while Gen. Haig believed that it was clear that the discussion had involved the plan to "instruct" Mr. Cox to refrain from further litigation.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is expected to vote next week on whether to call Gen. Haig to testify about the apparent conflict.

Ex-Green Beret Stays to Aid Montagnards in S. Vietnam

GIA NGHIA, South Vietnam, Nov. 23 (AP)—The American green berets have left this frontier area and the Montagnards are caught up in yet another turmoil. More than 500 green berets died in Vietnam, 14 won medals of honor. The special forces operated border area and over-the-border operations into Cambodia, striking against North Vietnamese supply corridors. They also attempted to forge the Montagnards, or mountain tribes, into an effective fighting force.

A special relationship grew out of the contact between the soldiers and the tribesmen. The Montagnards suffered far more, fighting on their own land and close to their families. The peace agreement in January did not mean evacuation from the combat zones for the Montagnards, as it did for the green berets. Now, there is not much physical evidence that the green berets lived or fought in the Highlands.

Since Overrun

Duc Co, Plet Djerang, Ben Het, green beret camps during the 1960s, have since been overrun or abandoned. Other isolated mountain outposts are threatened by Communist forces.

Still, a former green beret remains in the Central Highlands—Edmund Sprague, 42, a retired sergeant-major with 23 years of Army service, 3 1/2 of them in Vietnam.

Fighting is not his business any more, he says. He is in the remote Cambodian frontier province of Quang Duc to help the Montagnards with refugee aid, agricultural improvement and land identification, among other things.

He works now for the U.S. Agency for International Development. His wife, four sons and a daughter live in Taipei.

His small brick house sits on a knoll in this small, ramshackle provincial capital, which was cut off by land when the North Vietnamese recently overran three nearby government outposts. Two of the positions were once green beret border camps.

15 Elephants

The fighting prompted a Montagnard village. About 2,000 tribesmen, with 15 elephants, fled southward when the North Vietnamese struck.

"We're getting them resettled now," Mr. Sprague said. "Not one of them was killed."

A gang of workers unloaded rice bags from a C-123 transport plane and hauled it onto a truck bound for the refugee settlement. Mr. Sprague stood on the remote, windswept airstrip, cut out of the red-clay hills a few miles outside of Gia Nghia, watching the operation.

"We don't think of all this as

ours [the special forces] anymore," he said. "I'm just worried about the Montagnards."

A U.S. veteran of Vietnam says that the green berets' efforts produced a "mixed bag" in respect to the Montagnards.

"Some are better fighters as a result. Others leaned on their [green beret] leadership and expect too much and, when the green berets left, they went back to square one," he said.

"What the special forces didn't have the time to do was to develop indigenous leadership. They were up there as advisers, but in fact they acted as leaders," he said.

The special forces also ran a number of nonmilitary programs of varying degrees of formality and success, teaching the Montagnards sanitation, agricultural methods, simple engineering and stressing the importance of such basic health practices as regular inoculations.

Some depended on the personal relationships the special forces soldiers were able to develop with the Montagnards," the veteran said. "Many touching things happened up there. You still ask a Montagnard about those days and you see how proud they were to have served with the green berets."

Mr. Sprague is supplied with food and other necessities by helicopters that set down on a pad near his front door.

A few guards stand outside his house, and Mr. Sprague keeps a revolver and an M-16 rifle handy.

A plaque on his wall reads: "The special forces have done so much for nothing for so long that now we are expected to do everything for nothing forever."

Cambodian Units Recapture Town Lost on Thursday

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Government troops, backed by air strikes, artillery and armored personnel carriers, recaptured the town of Mohasing on Highway 4 today, field reporters said.

In South Vietnam military sources said that Soviet-made rockets hit the Plien air base in the Central Highlands today, the second rocket attack against a government air base this month.

Cambodian high-command spokesman Col. Am Rong said another government attack was launched at Talat, on Highway 4, but there was no progress report.

Rebels occupied a five-mile stretch of Highway 4 about 40 miles southwest of the capital, from Trapeang Kralueng to Talat, Nov. 11. On Tuesday, they took seven more miles of the highway, extending their hold from the town of O Veng, 34 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, to Talat.

Highway 4 is a supply route to Phnom Penh from the port town of Kompong Som on the Gulf of Siam.

Laos Peace Unit Meets

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—A joint government-Palmet Lao commission set up to implement the Laos peace agreement had its first meeting here today and decided to meet every Thursday.

Ex-Cuban Vote Seen as Factor In Miami Races

MIAMI, Nov. 23 (NYT)—For the first time since the Cuban exodus to the United States began in the early 1960s, former Cuban refugees who are now American citizens have made their political influence felt here in local elections.

The Cuban vote has been termed the principal factor in the election this month of Maurice A. Ferrer as mayor of Miami and of Manolo Reboso as a city commissioner.

Mr. Ferrer, 38, a wealthy industrialist, became the first mayor of Puerto Rican extraction in a major city in the continental United States.

Mr. Reboso, 33, a Havana-born engineer, is believed to be the first former Cuban refugee elected to public office in this country.

There were about 17,000 registered voters with Latin names among about 113,000 Miami residents eligible to vote in the city election. Of this total, slightly more than 30 percent went to the polls on Nov. 6 and only about 20 percent last Tuesday. An analysis of the returns indicates that the Latin vote was proportionately much higher than that of other ethnic groups in Miami, which has a population of nearly 400,000, half of which is Spanish-speaking.

Ellsberg, Sakharov

To Get Peace Award

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Daniel Ellsberg and Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, will be presented the Eleanor Roosevelt Peace Awards for 1973 by SANE, which describes itself as a citizens' organization for a sane world.

The announcement was made yesterday by former Sen. Wayne Morse and Prof. Seymour Melman. Mr. Morse has just been elected co-chairman of SANE.

Blasts Rock Barcelona

BARCELONA, Nov. 23 (UPI)—For nearly seven hours, a series of explosions today rocked a midtown subway tunnel under construction, causing fires and forcing nearby buildings to be evacuated. The police said there were no casualties and they were investigating the causes.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Surbing Food Sales to Arabs Seen Ineffective by House Unit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today said that any U.S. embargo to embargo food shipments to Arab nations in retaliation against their oil embargo would be ineffective.

One day after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned of "countermeasures" if the Arab oil cutoff continued indefinitely, the House committee said the Arabs would still build up their oil embargo.

The leverage available to the U.S. through their oil boycott exceeds any leverage that the U.S. has available to the United States through a food embargo, the study conducted by the House of Representatives Congressional Research Service and released by Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., committee chairman.

The Arabs can meet their relatively small food import needs from other sources in the world market, while the United States cannot meet its relatively large petroleum import needs from other sources," it said.

Retaliatory Weapon

Some members of Congress have demanded that the United States stop selling grains and other foodstuffs to Arab nations as a retaliatory weapon. Mr. Kissinger did not specify what "countermeasures" he had in mind, but another State Department official had hinted earlier at possible U.S. trade-involving food and industrial goods.

The report requested by the House committee said that "a \$5-a-bushel wheat can easily be purchased with a \$5-a-bushel oil. Grain supplies are available in sufficient quantities even though the buyer might have to pay higher prices for them. The same cannot be said about oil."

The United States supplied nearly 24 percent of the wheat imported by Arab nations from January through September of this year, compared with 7.7 percent of all their imports last year. Purchases from the United States were higher this year, the study said, because "in the tight world grain market in 1973, the Arabs turned to the lowest-cost seller; in this case it was the United States."

Substantial Reserves

But it said that, except for Egypt, the Arab countries have substantial foreign exchange reserves and the promise of even greater revenue as oil prices and production increase.

Thus, it said, "The Arab countries are in an excellent position to outbid other potential food buyers in the world food market."

Besides, it added, all the Arab oil producers except Saudi Arabia and Algeria are completely independent of U.S. food exports, and those two nations could easily turn to other sources in a pinch.

Although the world market for food grains is tight, the report said, "it is nowhere near as tight as the world market for petroleum."

Watching His Own Comet

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Luxon Kohoutek, the astronomer who discovered the comet named for him, will watch its appearance next month from the Queen Elizabeth 2. The Cunard Line said that Mr. Kohoutek accepted an invitation to join a comet watch aboard the ship Dec. 9-12.

480,000 in N.Y.C. Are Eligible For Welfare, Are Not on Rolls

By Peter Kihns

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT)—About 480,000 more people are eligible for welfare in New York City than are on the rolls at present, and 40 percent of families on welfare have some member working during the course of a year.

Those estimates were offered yesterday by Julie M. Sugarman, the city's Human Resources Administrator, who said the eligible not on the relief rolls might be unaware of their eligibility, but more likely were reluctant to become relief recipients.

As of last September, 1,184,599 persons in 493,295 family or individual cases were receiving welfare aid here—15 percent of the city's population.

Forty-three percent of all welfare-grant dollars, Mr. Sugarman said, go to support families and individuals temporarily out of jobs or to supplement insufficient wages or inadequate benefits from Social Security, unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation that they earned over the years.

"The popular image is of welfare as an alternative to work," Mr. Sugarman said. But he added that new studies showed "a healthy percentage of our public assistance population uses welfare to avoid employment but rather to supplement income derived from work in order to survive."

Mr. Sugarman based his comments on a report—more than 116 pages—which he released as the first of five research papers on the nature and problems of the city's welfare population.

The reports were developed during the last 17 months by his staff and the New York City Rand Institute, in the hope that they would lead to new national efforts for reform of welfare and such related systems as the labor market.

Of the 480,000 New Yorkers still potentially eligible for welfare,

the Human Resources Administrator estimates that 250,000 may be members of families and the rest mostly aged individuals, although others may include younger disabled people and blind persons.

The new studies, Mr. Sugarman said, "confirm that welfare people want to work and will work and the real problem is availability of jobs."

Since September, 1972, peak of 1,275,269 relief recipients, the city's welfare rolls have been reduced by more than 90,000 persons—a drop attributed by Mr. Sugarman to increased requirements for documenting need and to "management reforms."

U.S. Team Finds Croesus' Fort

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23 (AP)—Archaeologists have announced here that they have uncovered part of the ancient fortress in Sardis, Turkey, that the Persian King Cyrus stormed when he deposed King Croesus in 547 B.C.

A 30-foot-long wall of the fort, known in antiquity for its strength, was uncovered by a team from Cornell and Harvard.

The wall, some of it 10 feet thick, had traces of bastions for archers, Prof. George M.A. Hanfmann of Harvard reported. Prof. Hanfmann, leader of the expedition, said it showed sophisticated military architecture.

Korean Miners Trapped

SEOUL, Nov. 23 (UPI)—A gas explosion at a mine trapped 17 miners deep underground today. Most of the trapped men are feared dead, police said. The mine is at Chomseon, 100 miles southeast of Seoul.

Break away with Camel filter

Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes. Some will never enjoy the tobacco, the aroma or the Camel filter pack... there are also some who will never leave the flock.

Conflict in Domestic Life

By Henry Ganger

At least, in the conclusion of the Spanish television news program produced by the state-owned and managed network, the impression is that the conflict in domestic life is not a new phenomenon. The evening show on the television network also state-controlled, does not change it.

At least, in the conclusion of the Spanish television news program produced by the state-owned and managed network, the impression is that the conflict in domestic life is not a new phenomenon. The evening show on the television network also state-controlled, does not change it.



POCKET SIZE—Baby kangaroo taking first steps, with help, in Munich zoo.

Theaters and Cinemas to Reopen

Athens Returning to Normal, Curfew Cut

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Life in Athens drifted back to semi-normalcy tonight as the country's military leadership decided to reduce curfew time to allow people to stay out until 1 a.m. instead of 10 p.m. The curfew ends 5 a.m.

The military took over internal security last Saturday when President George Papadopoulos reimposed martial law to forestall a revival of the fierce student revolt, which was quelled by tanks.

imposed on the press, movies and theaters, most plays would have to be revised or closed. Athens restaurants also reopened for dinner tonight.

Officials said three productions would resume tomorrow: "Come Back Little Sheba," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "As You Like It." But a musical review called "They Still Call It Democracy" was known to be under revision.

had delivered clothing for her today but was not allowed to see her.

Miss Karezzi was photographed last week with other Greek actors, singers and composers at the Polytechnic University, the center of the student revolt, where anti-regime demonstrators had barricaded themselves. Two weeks ago Miss Karezzi was photographed by the local press with Premier Spyros Markezakis, an avid theater-goer.

Sakharov, Medvedev Quarrel Over U.S. Influence on Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP)—

Physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and another dissident scientist today urged the West to keep up its pressure for a liberalization of Soviet society.

They argued that Western public opinion, although "not all powerful," is one of the "few restraining factors" on Soviet leaders which "can still influence the internal political life of our country."

Call for Democracy

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—

President Papadopoulos and his government should resign to permit the restoration of democracy in Greece, a group of Greek personalities living abroad said in a statement published here today.

The call was signed by more than 100 persons, who included actress Melina Mercouri, former government minister Georges Mylonas, composer Mikis Theodorakis and Yannis Xenakis.

Cypriot Vessel Sinks, 21 Feared Drowned

ASHDOD, Israel, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—

Twenty-one persons were feared drowned today after a Cypriot vessel smashed into the harbor breakwater here and sank, port officials said.

Ashdod Harbor Master Capt. Mike Ravel said the vessel, the 248-ton Annette, was anchored outside the port undergoing repairs when it was blown against the breakwater in a gale. Three of the 24 persons aboard—18 of them crewmen—were rescued, but there was little hope of the rest being found alive, he said.

U.S. Marshals Get 1st Women Deputies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—

After 184 years, the U.S. Marshals Service has opened its ranks to women. Two were sworn in this week as deputies-officers who perform such duties as transporting prisoners, serving court papers and maintaining security in federal courts.

The two, Jacqueline P. Bailey, 38, and Joanne Neely, 24, have worked as clerks in the marshals' office for the District of Columbia and will return there as deputies after 13 weeks of law-enforcement training.

Swiss, French Trade Land

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—

France and Switzerland today agreed to exchange 505-square-meter-plots of uninhabited land on their common frontier. The exchange will insure that the frontier post on the new Chamouni-Geneva road will straddle the frontier.

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Terrorists Hit Home of New Ulster Official

Attack Casts Shadow On Coalition Regime

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Nov. 23—Gunmen sprayed machine-gun fire tonight at policemen guarding the home of a Catholic member of the new Northern Ireland Protestant-Catholic coalition government. Police said no one was hurt.

The attack occurred less than 24 hours after the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army made a veiled threat against members of the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party who agreed to serve on the 11-man Provincial Executive Committee announced yesterday.



NORTHERN LIGHT—Final fitting and adjusting operations for new 100-ton lighthouse and weather station being completed in northern part of Finnish Gulf; 80 feet high, it will be in operation this winter.

Poisoning Threat in Germany Spurs Sale of Bottled Water

BONN, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—

Cautious Germans shopped for bottled water today as a police hunt for "mad scientists" who is threatening to poison the nation unless he is bought off, spread throughout the country.

A supermarket owner in Hamburg said that many women had asked if bottled water could be infected with bacteria. "We told them it can't," he said. Stores in Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich reported increased sales of mineral water.

Eskimos Defeated On Environment

MONTREAL, Nov. 23 (AP)—

The Court of Appeal ruled yesterday that public interest in the \$5-billion James Bay hydroelectric project in northwestern Quebec outweighed the objections of the area's 2,000 Eskimos and Indians, who claim that it is damaging the land and their way of life.

The three judges voted unanimously to suspend, pending a further ruling, last week's Quebec Superior Court injunction halting work on the project. The Appeal Court also ruled that the law setting up the James Bay Development Corp. was constitutional.

Pompidou Drops in Poll

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—

President Georges Pompidou's popularity has sunk by 3 percent to 57 percent since last month, according to an opinion poll published by the newspaper France-Soir today.

Germany Jails Two Aiding Refugees

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—

Two West Germans have been sentenced to jail for helping East Germans to flee to the West. The court in Berlin said the two men, 34 and 36, had helped 10 East Germans to cross the border into the West.

The court said the two men had helped the refugees by providing them with false documents and by arranging for their transport.

Italy TV Viewers 'Holy Shroud'

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP)—

The length of the shroud, which was shown on television last night, was 14 meters, 10 centimeters, and its width was 5 meters, 30 centimeters. The shroud was shown in a 15-minute broadcast on the Italian television network.

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America, 19, Is Named Miss World; Filipino, Jamaican Are Runners-Up

LONDON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—

Miss USA, 19-year-old Marjorie Wallace, a blonde from Indianapolis, was crowned Miss World today at the Royal Albert Hall.

She was crowned by Miss World 1972, Belinda Green of Australia. Runner-up was Miss Philippines, Evangeline Pascual, 18. Third prize went to Miss Jamaica, Patricia Yuen, 21.

Cheap Process Developed to Turn Rice Hulls Into Quality Cement

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 23 (AP)—

The rice that feeds the world can be turned into cement to help build it as well, a civil engineer at the University of California here says.

P. Kumar Mehta, professor of civil engineering and a native of India, says that he has developed a simple method to convert waste product rice hulls into cheap, high-quality cement.

Swiss, French Trade Land

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—

France and Switzerland today agreed to exchange 505-square-meter-plots of uninhabited land on their common frontier. The exchange will insure that the frontier post on the new Chamouni-Geneva road will straddle the frontier.

Wrecked 2 Trains

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23 (UPI)—

A truck loaded with gravel derailed through a fog-shrouded crossing gate and struck a commuter train, derailling two and pushing them into the path of another commuter train. Authorities said two persons were killed and at least eight others hurt.

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NEW YORK

Painting Toward Liberation

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Two of the most absorbing and important exhibitions New York has seen in some time have opened simultaneously at the Guggenheim Museum, where their appeal will almost certainly be to a limited audience.

It will be limited, for instance, to those for whom "White-on-White" signifies not a variety of men's shirting but the name of a 1918 painting by the Russian artist Kasimir Malevich, a picture which, long owned by the Museum of Modern Art, remained the most extreme point and controversial symbol of the artistic retreat from reality (representational painting) in this century.

It is for those viewers who do not, necessarily, go to exhibitions to see acknowledged masterpieces or even the chic

last word, but are no less stimulated by pictures that are essentially expositions of complicated aesthetic theories; and for those who are still sufficiently uncertain about the relationship between revolutionary art and revolutionary politics (especially constructivism in Russia and futurism in Italy) to want to see more evidence of how it worked out.

But if, to these relatively small groups, should be added the very large number of persons who do not realize that the seemingly most adventurous experiments of the American avant-garde (the all-black pictures of Ad Reinhardt, for example, and the compositions of a single black stripe on a white field by Barnett Newman) were matched a half-century earlier by a Russian they may know only as a name, then the pair of new Guggenheim shows will have a large audience indeed.

A Logical Whole

And they should, because the one-man exhibition of Malevich's art, first to be held in this country and chiefly a loan from the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, and the show called "Futurism: A Modern Focus," consisting of some 250 works lent from their collection of over 600 by Dr. and Mrs. Barnett Malbin, of Birmingham, Mich., make for a sensational, richly revealing and logical whole.

The Malevich show relates an immensely interesting section of the Russian chapter in the history of modern art, a chapter that had its preface written in Paris with the early cubist experiments of Picasso, Braque and Gris, among others. But Russian collectors early began to import their efforts, and shortly thereafter, young Russian painters took off on their own. By 1913 (there are some cubist pictures in the new show dated even earlier, but there is a question whether the artist did not antedate them later on) Malevich was making his own analytical cubism out of fragmented and flattened musical instruments, still-lives and the like.

The interesting difference is what these grew out of and where they went. There is an early (1904) landscape in the

show which is an academic version of French post-impressionism (the Russian collectors had been bringing Monet and others into Russia before they turned to abstraction). This was followed by a series of heavy-limbed, heavily handled, inert and only slightly stylized figures of peasants right out of Russian folk art.

Then came the cubist period, leading, by 1915, to the dynamic splinter movements known as constructivism and suprematism. The definitions of both have been formulated often—and differently. Malevich himself contributed this: "By suprematism I mean the supremacy of pure feeling and perception."

What it all meant was that where most French artists, having experimented with cubism and absorbed its lessons of pictorial forms and structure, went on, logically, to exploring other new ideas, like surrealism, the Russians launched into a deep, philosophical search for ultimate meanings and the relationship between space and the soul.

Fragmented Cosmos

Malevich said that "to examine a creation of cubism formally is to fail to understand its essence." Nevertheless, he painted a series of extremely handsome, still fresh pictures composed of dynamically arranged and superimposed flat geometrical shapes simulating a cosmos of spinning, shooting, falling, floating fragments held in elegant equilibrium. It is a style that was also practiced about this time by Kandinsky, whose examples are much better known. In any case, the airy, enormously decorative, ordered style is clearly, by now, a historic expression whose greatest appeal for our own artists goes back to the mid-1930s.

But he also did many more austere compositions, mostly single, almost canvas-filling circles, squares, crosses, held firmly in a flat field, and sometimes painted white on white or black on black. These techniques meant Malevich to Americans for years; a reduction of painting to what was virtually nihilistic. Painting seemed to have become, for him, a matter of conception, not execution. And at this point a lot of us—critics, collectors, painters—took our leave.

Except that a man like Albers came along and proved that a square within a square could be poetic, even "spiritual." And by the 1950s and '60s a lot of much younger painters who were not at all concerned with poetry (any more than Malevich was) proved that experiments with spatial tensions, which is what their works chiefly were, could be interesting and even handsome.

The question is, did the new style "liberate" Malevich, as he said it must liberate all painters?

For Malevich there is an answer, a disillusioning one. The Russian government, a couple of years after the revolution, decided that art had no purpose but to serve the revolution as propaganda. Freedom in a new world may have meant, for artists, freedom to create new forms symbolizing a whole new

way of thought and life. For the government, uninterested in aesthetic theories at any time and concerned at that period with acute problems of providing food, housing and fuel for a famine-stricken nation, the new ideas were nonsensical and unproductive. Lenin said they were the expression of "a left-wing infantile disorder." Many artists left the country, among them Kandinsky and Chagall.

Malevich remained and just appears to have changed his painting style. The Guggenheim exhibition includes none of his later works. But they are reproduced in the show catalogue, produced originally for the Stedelijk Museum. They are boring, conventional, realistic portraits, for the most part, dated in the early 1930s (he died in Leningrad in 1935).

They leave one full of doubts and not at all satisfied with the catalogue's suggestion that, at this point, Malevich was, in these pictures, concerned with "the question of man and his fate."

Meanwhile, in Italy, there were the futurists, cubists whose own impulse was toward Mussolini and a Socialism that before long became Fascism. They are said to have welcomed World War I because it would mean an end of traditional values. In theory, they sympathized with the German fascists. Their idiom, however, was entirely different. They felt that sculpture began with the core of an object and then worked out into space, with which it fused. They felt that space and time were equally fundamental in art that was to be "real," that movement could be simulated through lines and spaces articulated as rhythmic directions of force.

Their chief spokesman was Marinetti, one of the wilder theoreticians, who once stated that "a racing car... is more beautiful than the 'Victory of Samothrace.'" At the time it seemed the most absurd of statements. Today, a whole school of pop artists who specialize in paintings of cars would probably agree. What he was endorsing, in any case, was the same thing for which the artists were shout-

ing in Russia—liberation. But soon he also added an injunction that their art serve propagandist purposes.

But where the Russians were doctrinaire, the Italians were operative (even as the French were rational and the Germans cynical). The futurist works (especially such sculptures as Boccioni's bronze "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space" and a number of pictures by Balla are full of spirit, style, animation, elegance.

But they are not the whole Malbin collection. Started by Mrs. Malbin with her late husband, Harry Lewis Winston, over 30 years ago, it includes works done in other times and countries by Brancusi, Archipenko, Mondrian, Miró, Picasso, Giacometti, Gris, Kandinsky, all the "mus" in any important 20th-century collection, along with examples of work done by Amer-

icans in the post-World War II period (Stella, Warhol, Calder, Louis, Noland and the like).

The juxtapositions are arresting and there is a great sense of wholeness not only to the varied parts of the Malbin collection but to both exhibitions now filling the Guggenheim.

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Malevich's "Taking in the Rye," painted in 1912.



Boccioni's "Anti-Graceful: the Mother," 1912 bronze.

ART MARKET

The French 'Expert' System Comes Under Examination

By Souch Melikian

PARIS (UPI)—Is the French expert system still valid? For the past two months, this question has been the subject of official discussions between the Chamber of Auctioneers and the Chamber of French Experts.

To the casual visitor at the Hôtel Drouot or the Palais Gallien the expert is a somewhat mysterious, formidable figure, over shadowing in importance the auctioneer himself during the viewings preceding the sale. At the more hush auctions, however, the expert is at hand ready to answer questions about period, provenance, state of preservation, etc., concerning the objects that he himself has already described in the catalogue.

On the day of the sale, he sits behind a small table to the left of the auctioneer's rostrum. He is the one who identifies each item as it comes up for sale, always reading, word for word, his catalogue description. Often he will also comment on the state of preservation, pointing out a missing part here, a small flaw there.

Such precision is necessary, for the expert is financially responsible for everything he says. Should his description of an object turn out to be a misrepresentation of fact, he must pay half the cost of the refund to the buyer, the other half being paid by the auctioneer. This guarantee is good for 30 years as has long been the pride of French salesroom professionals.

Sotheby's Disavowal

That pride became even greater when the following month began appearing, two years ago, in Sotheby's catalogues: "Care taken to ensure that any statement as to authorship, origin, date, age, provenance and conditions is reliable and accurate but such statements are statements of opinion and are not to be taken as statements or representations of fact." This was a formal disavowal of responsibility in case of error. Christie's makes a similar disavowal in its catalogues.

Theoretically, this should have boosted the French market, enticing away from London investors anxious for cast-iron guarantees. The French market did pick up a bit but it could hardly be argued that Sotheby's disclaimer was a shot in the arm to it.

Good as it may sound in theory, the French expert system rests on shaky grounds. Everything depends on the knowledge of the experts themselves, hence on recruitment procedures. There are, in fact, no standards. True, would-be experts must attend courses sponsored by the Chamber of Experts and pass an examination. But the examiners are themselves auctioneers and senior experts. There is no external control. Successful candidates spend a year on probation before they are officially put on the list. The Experts' Statute par la Chambre des Commissaires-Priseurs de Paris. Most also join the professional trade union, the Chambre Syndicale des Experts Professionnels en Objets d'Art et de Collection. Of 137 people currently on the expert list, 111 are members of the union.

But to be an expert one needs no university degree (few French experts have them) nor high school diploma (some well-known experts do not have their baccalauréats). There is, in fact, an apparent disregard for qualifications considered "literary."

Take, for example, the category of Persian manuscripts. One would expect an expert in this field to be able to read Persian or Arabic, generally used in the colophon, or final part, of the manuscript to give the place and date of execution as well as to scribe's name and other important data. None of the Paris experts "qualifies" to make judgments in this category know these languages. Neither do their English colleagues—but unlike the French the English can turn to well-known museum specialists for advice.

This impossibility of seeking advice is a considerable handicap for no one man can be an expert in all things—as is unfortunate the French expert is often expected to be.

Stricter Limits Urged

Some of the experts think that stricter limits should be signed. Guy Portier, himself an expert in Japanese and Chinese art, with diplomas from the Ecole du Louvre and the Ecole des Langues Orientales, would favor a system in which categories would be narrowly defined, with an expert assigned to each one.

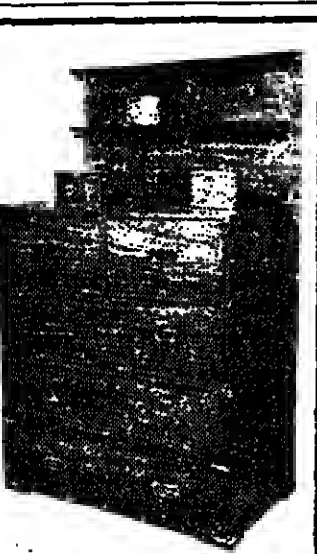
He points out that there are currently nine experts on the Far East, 13 on "furniture, objets d'art, and tapestries" (of 17th through 19th centuries) and 20 on "modern paintings, drawings and sculptures."

Another serious problem is that most experts are also dealers or gallery owners. While this may help attract their clientele, auctions, it also creates a question in the public mind: Should the referee be allowed to play in the game?

Thus far, the discussions about how to improve the system have not proved fruitful. Auctioneers seem to think it would be a good idea to take away the experts' autonomy and put them on the staffs of the auctioneering offices. But, in my opinion, this would effectively kill the potential effectiveness of the system as it exists here. At sales where experts of high reputation are presiding, the results are often spectacular, for seller and buyer alike.

But, if the system is to be maintained, it must obviously be improved. Restricting expertise to narrower limits, as Guy Portier suggests, seems a step in the right direction. Outside consultants on difficult problems does not seem impossible—after all, the experts outside the museum world. And if worse comes to worse, there are always specialists in foreign museums who can be consulted.

If the best features of the French expert system can be retained and some of the abuses corrected, it seems clear that French auctioneers will be able to offer guarantees available nowhere else, which should, in turn, mean that France can garner a larger share of the art market than it presently has.



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ON THE

ARTS AGENDA

A double-bill comprising

staged version of Schoenberg's

"Pierrot Lunaire" and "Pur-

gator and Amnes" will be

eight performances by the

Opera from Nov. 27 to Dec.

staged respectively by

and Gaston Borghain, de-

by Jacques Zapp, and com-

by Theodor Guehlhauer.

Ringart will take the vocal

of the Schoenberg work, will

be sung in German, will

be sung in English, will

Anne Howells and Rosemarie

Heid, alternating as "Mido,"

Wakelshof as Amnes and Jean

Smith as Pierrot.

...

A new production of Debussy's

"Pelléas et Mélisande" staged

by Ida Nigman and designed

Thierry Bouquet, will have

first performance at the Thé-

âtre de la Monnaie in Brussels

Nov. 20, with later perform-

Dec. 2, 4, 6 and 8. Jean-Pier-

Jacquot will conduct a cast in-

cludes Anne-Marie Blaise

Eric Tappy in the title part

Nicolas Christon as Golaud.

...

Benjamin Britten's 60th birth-

day (Nov. 22) will be celebra-

by a special concert of the

London Symphony Orchestra,

Chorus under André Previn.

Royal Albert Hall on Nov. 23.

Program: will include "Edith

Saints da Requiem and Spem

Symphony, and all the com-

request, Shostakovich's Cello

Concerto No. 1, with the orchestra

first cellist, Douglas Cummings

as soloist. Sheila Armstrong

Anna Reynolds, Peter Pears

on the Wandsworth School Boys

Choir also will participate.

كنا من الحاصل

Entertainment in New York

Nureyev's Dance Film, 'Don Quixote'

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films and stage productions:

"Don Quixote," co-directed by Rudolf Nureyev and Sir Robert Helpmann, is an exciting, intelligently conceived dance film of 19th-century ballet, says Anna Kisselgoff. "Starring Nureyev, Sir Robert Helpmann and Lucette Aldous with the Australian Ballet, it is the work of top professionals who have a firm understanding of the material. It is a film that takes the dangerous risk of wedding cinematic realism with formal ballet conventions and triumphs as a genre of its own. The tone is so consistent that it is not jarring at all to see Sancho Panza (Ray Fowell) hit on the head with a lobster in one scene and to watch a full corps de ballet in tutus in another." This is as much a dramatic film as a ballet film, says Kisselgoff, praising Geoffrey Unsworth's camerawork, the principal dancers and the Australian Ballet.

almost original story that, by being original, does more to honor Chandler's skills than would any attempt to make a 1930s movie today... "The Long Goodbye" is not a put-on. It's great fun and it's funny, but it's a serious, unique work."

"I.F. Stone's Weekly," a 62-minute black-and-white documentary, impressed Vincent Canby as a "thorough delight." Directed, photographed and edited by Jerry Bruck Jr., the film, says Canby, presents the American journalist I.F. Stone, 66, "straight, with all his eccentricities and enthusiasms intact, in interviews. In public speeches and even walking down to the corner to stuff a sock's issue into the post box..." The film brilliantly succeeds in communicating Stone's near-obsessive interest in truth and his optimism... "I.F. Stone's Weekly" has been three years in the making, on a shoestring, and in bits and pieces. The result is a rare film, a fitting tribute to a man who never gives up."

themselves, as they cross this terrible terrain of experience. Mr. Weller's story—witty, absurd and touching—is not about any particular age group. He relates this period of transition to a special time but it has a relevance to everyone who has grown up with strange people in a strange place... John Pasquini's staging, like the designing of William F. Mathews and Mary Warren, is exemplary... This is an ensemble performance where it really is pointless to mention names but, to typify the whole, I would select Richard Cox, James Seymour and Jim Jansen."

PARIS GALLERIES

Carl-Henning Pedersen, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honore, Paris 8, to Dec. 31.

Nothing much ever happens in the paintings of Carl-Henning Pedersen: a large red moon-face stares goggle-eyed at a bird drifting past, slow and stiff as a moon-fish; more birds; more faces; beaky, runic faces dreaming side by side.

Magda Frank, Galerie La Route, 16 Rue Grégoire-de-Tours, Paris 6, to Dec. 1.

Though they are not large, there is a monumental quality in the sculptures of Magda Frank, with their appearance of dynamic pillars of cubic elements heaved out of black Belgian marble and the calcareous stone of the Paris area. There are also some small

Sir Robert Helpmann in New York for the premiere of the Australian Ballet's film "Don Quixote." Sir Robert is the ballet's co-director.



bronzes and some alabaster sculptures.

Ann & Patrick Petrie, Galerie Sonnabend, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Nov. 27.

Another antiquarian dream of luxurious estheticism by the young couple who submitted a 660-square-foot scale model of the ruins of Ostia Antica at the Paris Biennale. The current show is devoted to Isola Sacra and presents a large annotated map on marble squares, handsomely bound volumes in which single flowers and details of minute memorabilia are consigned to the surface of luxury paper and paper castings of the fragments of tombstones. A vision of death sufficiently remote to be soothing.

Situation, Galerie Albert Verbeke,

7 Place Furstenberg, Paris 6, to Dec. 11.

Works by De Kooning, Mathieu, Jackson Pollock, Ernst, Hartung, Masson, Tobey and Wols are here assembled in a context of lyrical abstraction and in order to dignify the opening of this new and elegant gallery. Some good pieces, ranging from the inwardness of Wols's small works, to the brittle parade of Mathieu's calligraphy.

L'Archer, un oeil et demi, Galerie Jean Chauvelin, 4 Rue de Furstenberg, Paris 6, to Dec. 22. Under this unexplained title, the works of 14 Russian futurists are assembled, including Archipenko, Baranoff-Rossine, Exter, Larionov, Malevich. An interesting footnote to the futurist exhibition at the Musée National d'Art Moderne.

MICHAEL GIBSON.



John Stride and Vanessa Redgrave in "Design for Living."

Coward and the Deadliest of Sins

By John Walker

LONDON

ON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—It is inevitable that, following the success of Noel Coward's "Design for Living," a play both in its symmetrical structure and its dandyish comedy, that dullness is the only enemy it has.

As the trio whirl through four years of their lives. The trouble is that although they change, they do not develop. They simply grow richer and more successful and more contemptuous of those—rich or poor—who do not share their wit or glamour.

The Fat Parts

Their attitudes are Coward's own and the play was written to provide fast parts for himself, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. It shows Coward at his most defiant and dandyish, defending glamour and frivolity and elegance as a way of life. The characters score off stereotyped representatives of normality—a comic servant (excellently done by Hazel Hughes), a stupid reporter, rich, vulgar Americans, and Peter Bayle's kindly but conventional art dealer.

The three become more selfish and self-absorbed until, at the end, they form an interlocking but isolated unit, no longer connected with anything outside their own feelings for themselves and each other.

This is made to seem amusing not only by the author's wit, but by the lively playing of the three, after a first act that dragged somewhat. It is a thin enough time in the theater to be grateful for Coward's snobbish glitter.

At the Queen's Theatre, "Gomes" is closing after a run of five days and never was disaster so richly deserved. The play, a would-be supernatural thriller, was consistently bad; badly acted (by Roy Dotrice, Rachel Kempson and Aubrey Woods, who know better, and by James Leith and Sarah Douglas who apparently do not), badly written by David Swift and Sidney Sheldon, and badly directed by Peter Coe, fresh from his dreadful "Decameron 73."

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WASHINGTON

National Collection Shows 'Lost Masterpiece' of Rubens

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The National Collection of Fine Arts here has pulled a "lost masterpiece" of the 17th-century Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens out of the Smithsonian Institution, where it languished for most of three decades, and is now on exhibition.

The painting, "Madame de Montespan, Duchess of the Child on a Parapet," was discovered in 1929 and was only confirmed as a "lost masterpiece" through a study of the artist's work. It was purchased privately in 1937 for more than \$1.5 million.

For years, the painting, "Madame de Montespan, Duchess of the Child on a Parapet," was considered a "lost masterpiece" of the 17th-century Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens. It was purchased privately in 1937 for more than \$1.5 million.

Mr. Gellatly believed that the American art he loved could stand comparison with finer older works from Asia and Europe, and to prove his point he purchased a wide variety of objects, Oriental glass, Renaissance jewelry, and a number of European paintings, one of them the Rubens.

By the time he bought the picture, it had been sold at auction twice, once in 1886 at the London sale of the Marlborough collection, and then again in London in 1926. Following the second sale, it was heavily repainted. Mr. Gellatly bought it in that condition from a New York gallery in 1928.

Joshua Taylor, director of the National Collection, has now permanently installed a selection of his gallery's oldest and European paintings, among them the Gellatly Rubens and a splendid 17th-century portrait of Pope Gregory XV by Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, the Bolognese painter known as "Il Guercino."

Recovery in Bethlehem

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Gold and silver vessels stolen from the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem three weeks ago were discovered in a grave, police reported. On Sunday police arrested two young Moslem Arab suspects in connection with a number of other burglaries in Bethlehem. During interrogation they said that they had stolen the vessels from the church and led police to the grave.

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Operation Candor

(This is the last of three editorials on the President's comments to editors at Disney World.)

After President Nixon's meetings with the Republican governors in Memphis on Monday, Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon said Mr. Nixon "was very believable today—more believable than I've ever seen him before." White House deputy press secretary Gerald I. Warren, for his part, said Mr. Nixon hadn't told the governors anything he hadn't said before.

There is only one way to reconcile these two comments, and that is to assume that the governors are either so credulous or so hungry for reassurance that they can be inordinately cheered by a little special attention and a superficial plausibility—what White House aides need to call "stroking."

For if Mr. Nixon's private sessions with the Republicans have been anything like his public performance before the Associated Press managing editors at Disney World last Saturday, he has been serving up generous portions of half-truths, ellipses and outright distortions as substitutes for facts.

We have already discussed his penchant for rewriting the record of past presidents and his confusing, not to say misleading, reconstruction of his role with respect to the Watergate investigation and the missing tapes. There is another pattern in his performance that takes the form of directing attention away from his own conduct and toward his opposition as some sort of justification or excuse for what he may have done.

Scapegoating is, of course, a very human trait, but even children usually learn quite early that "everybody does it" and "he hit me first" seldom stand up as viable defenses—even when the finger-pointing has some validity.

Mr. Nixon compounds the weakness in this tactic by twisting the facts. Discussing the financing of the 1972 campaign, he said:

"Neither party was without fault... they raised \$36 million, and some of that, like some of ours, came from corporate sources and was illegal because the law had been changed, and apparently people didn't know it."

Now the fact is that no corporations have admitted or been charged with making illegal gifts to the McGovern campaign, while six have so far been convicted of making large unlawful donations to Mr. Nixon's reelection drive. Furthermore, the law barring such corporate gifts is hardly new; it was enacted in 1907.

There was a similar twist to Mr. Nixon's version of the milk deal—a story he was all too eager to advance. As he told it, the administration's sudden reversal on milk price supports in March, 1971, came about not because of large contributions from the dairy lobby, but because "Congress put a gun to our head."

Members of Congress comprising about one-fourth of each House, mostly Democrats and including Sen. McGovern, were urging an increase to 85 or 90 percent of parity. According to Mr. Nixon, the furor got so intense his "legislative leaders" said "there is no way" to avoid passage of a bill and the override of a veto.

There are two things that are unpersuasive about this. First, Democratic pressures don't explain some crucial concurrent events: the dairy lobby's contribution of \$10,000 to the Republicans on March 22, 1971; a presidential meeting with spokesmen for three big dairy co-ops on March 23; another industry contribution of \$25,000 on March 24, and the price support increase on March 25.

Nor do Democratic pressures explain either the White House staff memo, alluding to a dairy industry commitment of \$1 million or more, or any number of other curious facts about the size and the timing of the milk lobby's largesse.

Moreover, if Sen. McGovern and his colleagues did push Mr. Nixon to change his mind, that would be another historic first. Given the President's penchant for vetoes and extraordinary success in making them stick, this would have been the only time we can think of that the administration was cowed by a group of Democrats not numerous enough even to pass a bill—much less to override a veto.

Then there was the "everybody-does-it" approach to the sensitive matter of presidential taping of conversations. In the course of his tortuous remarks about the missing tapes, Mr. Nixon said in passing that the taping equipment used in President Johnson's term "was incidentally much better equipment... and I am not saying that critically."

Well, so far as we can determine, the equipment President Johnson actually had was in no way comparable to the extensive, indiscriminate automatic voice-actuated system "little Sony" or not—which President Nixon installed. Close associates of President Johnson can recall only recorders attached to two telephone consoles, one in the Oval Office and one in the presidential bedroom. Each box reportedly had two cylinders with a total recording time of 30 minutes, and the mechanism had to be actuated each time by a toggle switch—and by the President's conscious decision that a particular conversation was sensitive enough to be worth recording on tape.

According to his former aides, Mr. Johnson used this equipment, with its limited capabilities, primarily to obtain an exact record of conversations with the military and with foreign diplomats. If Mr. Nixon knows of any other hugging or telephone tapping operations by his predecessor—anything remotely like the all-embracing, voice-actuated mechanisms Mr. Nixon himself employed—the facts should be disclosed. If not, the innuendo, "critical" or otherwise, should stop.

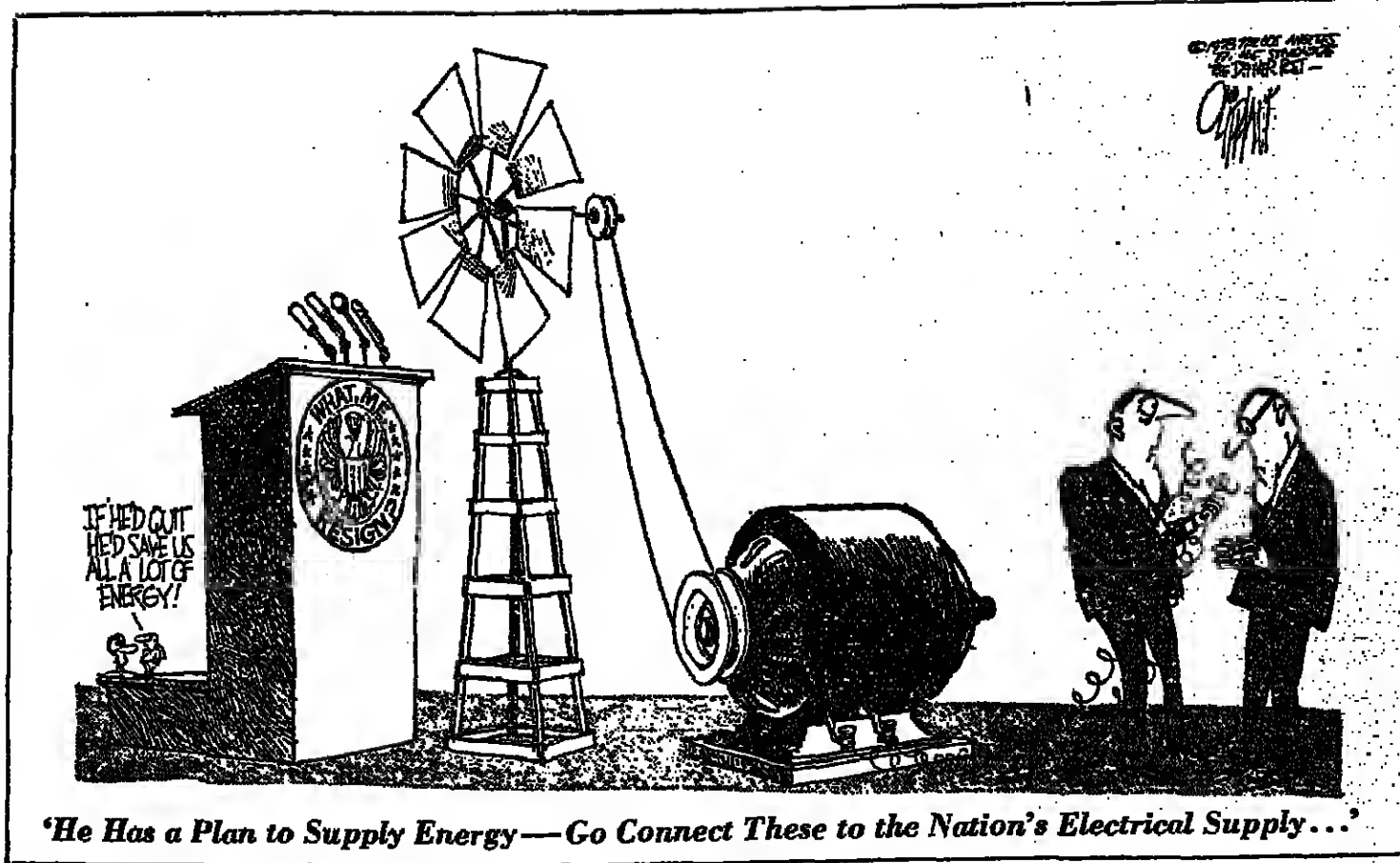
There were still more misleading comments, such as Mr. Nixon's description of his telephone conversation with John N. Mitchell on June 20, 1972. As Mr. Nixon tells it now, Mr. Mitchell "expressed chagrin to me that the organization over which he had control could have gotten out of hand in this way."

However, on that same day, Mr. Mitchell was expressing no such chagrin publicly. On the contrary, in a formal public statement he was saying, "This committee did not authorize and does not condone the alleged actions of the men apprehended Saturday morning... The Committee for the Re-election of the President is not legally, morally or ethically accountable for actions taken without its knowledge and beyond the scope of its control."

In one sense it hardly matters to what extent this constitutes a conscious, deliberate effort to distract and deceive, and to what extent Mr. Nixon has really come to believe that the record he's supposedly setting straight is the truth. Either way, such rhetorical evasions and distortions place an intolerable burden on the public and the government at a time of severe national stress.

In short, when you take the trouble to examine with some care the contents of "Operation Candor," you discover that candor is precisely what is lacking in this latest effort by the President to present us, "once and for all," with the facts which could begin the long, slow process of restoring public confidence in Mr. Nixon's conduct of government.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'He Has a Plan to Supply Energy—Go Connect These to the Nation's Electrical Supply...'

Kissinger's First 10 Weeks

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the 10 weeks since he became the 56th Secretary of State of the United States, Henry Kissinger has covered more miles, visited more countries, answered more questions, and probably consumed more food and proposed more toasts than any of his predecessors since John Foster Dulles.

Already in these 10 weeks, he has gone through one Middle East war, a scary worldwide military alert against the Russians, innumerable sessions with other foreign ministers at the UN, and endless meetings with members of Congress, his new colleagues in the State Department, and his skeptical watchdogs of the press.

It has been an impressive performance, but it's been on the nerves, the mind and the waistline, and, unless somebody invents the 48-hour day, you have to wonder how long he can sustain this punishing pace.

Time to Think

Henry Kissinger didn't get where he is today because he was a great personality, or traveler, or insider, but precisely because he was an outsider who had time to think and was in touch with other loners who were reflecting on the basic purposes and vital interests of the nation.

Now he is caught up in a tangle of problems that require more time than he has and also require, as he says, at least "a modicum of confidence between the public and the responsible officials." And he is appealing, almost pleading, to the press and the public to give him a chance to work things out.

It is a fair enough request, but it is not going to be easy, for he has been saying some things lately that require more than a "modicum of confidence." For example, he said at his last news conference that U.S. policy in the Middle East would not be influenced by the Arab oil embargo, but the fact is that American policy is clearly being influenced at every corner gas station, and Kissinger is now leaning heavily on the Israelis in private to hurry up the negotiations and make substantial concessions to the Arabs to lift the oil embargo and get a general Middle East settlement.

Also, Kissinger has been warning the Arab states publicly but quietly that the United States would have to consider "counter-measures" if the Arabs continue their economic warfare, but again the fact is that Washington has few countermeasures and cannot mount an effective counter-bargain against the Arab states.

Without the cooperation of all the other industrial nations, which won't go along.

Meanwhile, Kissinger is refusing to explain, as he promised to do, what the Soviet Union threatened during the Middle East crisis that justified putting U.S. forces all over the world on "alert." Did Brezhnev say he "might" or that he "would" send Soviet airborne troops into the Middle East? Did Brezhnev actually send atomic weapons into Egypt? Kissinger says he has no "confirmed" evidence that this was the case. He is merely asking for people to trust him.

Nevertheless, though Kissinger is appealing for "confidence" in an administration that has little confidence, he has earned in his Peking and Moscow missions a right to try to work out an accommodation in the Middle East. For, to a large extent, the easing of the fuel shortage in the United States depends on the negotiations for a peace settlement in the Middle East, and this in turn depends probably more than it

should on the integrity, judgment, and negotiating skill of Secretary Kissinger.

Americans can cut their speed to 50 miles an hour and knock back their heat to 68 degrees at home—what a sacrifice—but unless Kissinger gets the Arab-Israeli talks going in a hurry and persuades both sides that an accommodation is better than more military wars and an expanding economic war, the non-Communist industrial nations of the United States, Western Europe and Japan will quickly be up against an economic recession.

Critical Role

Maybe this is what Moscow wants. Having failed to keep up with the computer revolution in the advanced industrial nations, the Russians could be using their political influence in the Middle East to cut down the production in the West and in Japan. But we won't know that until the negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis get going, and

here Kissinger's role is both critical and awkward.

"If one looks at history," he told the press the other day, "and sees how often it has happened that wars have been produced by the rivalries of client states, without a full consideration of the worldwide issues... the overriding need of finding a solution to the problems of worldwide nuclear war becomes overwhelming... This is the central question of our period, and it is a problem that will have to be solved either by this group of officials or by their successors. But it cannot be avoided."

It has been a long time in this capital since any secretary of state has dealt in public with so many dangerous and ambiguous questions under such difficult circumstances at home and abroad, and if the energy crisis is to be eased, the whole of the Middle East is to reach some kind of understanding, Kissinger is probably the main hope. But he needs some public support and he needs some rest.

How Chinese Women's Lib Works

By C. L. Sulzberger

PEKING.—Before the Maoist revolution, the role of Chinese women was markedly inferior to that of men. Confucius more or less set the pattern when he wrote: "Only women and low-class men are hard to keep. If allowed to approach you, they show no respect; if kept at a distance, they complain."

Lu Hsiun, a 20th century Chinese writer, commented: "This is the complaint of most male supremacists today. It is the affliction of most women, too."

Women were traditionally regarded as breeders and second class citizens. There were outstanding exceptions including Tang Dynasty poetesses, a few imperial wives or concubines who greatly influenced policy, and even that ghostly figure, the tyrannical dowager empress who died in 1908. Those famous sisters, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, each had great importance during their respective husbands' periods of power.

In the outmoded social system prevailing into this century, with enormous pockets of poverty and famine, women and girls were habitually disadvantaged. Daughters of poor peasants were often sold into slavery or concubinage and girls babies were frequently murdered by exposure.

To protect their health and avoid the problems of over-population imposed by Chinese male

chauvinists, sometimes fortified by aphrodisiacs like powdered rhinoceros horn, women sought to limit the numbers of their offspring by peasant medical formulas such as devouring tadpoles.

One massive problem of the Maoist revolution was how to liberate the women or, in terms of politics and economics, how to achieve a sexless as well as a classless society. The process has gone far but there is still a considerable distance to cover.

Women wear the same egalitarian costume as men. Just as class distinction between gaudy clothing of the rich and tattered clothing of the poor has been essentially eliminated, so has the basic contrast in costume of men and women. Both wear a kind of baggy pyjama suit or cotton dungarees that tend to disguise differences in human architecture.

Both men and women do much the same kind of work. You can pass fields during harvest time and see the two sexes participating equally. In some industrial processes there are distinctions. I have seen textile and export factories where more women than men tended machines or looms, and also construction projects where men were in the majority because of the prevalence of heavy labor.

Wu Kuo-chung, vice-chairman of Shanghai's principal shipyard, told me women workers were used

for welding, lathe-turning, truck driving and crane operating. They were not allowed as crew members of ocean-going vessels but did sail on coastal ships.

Women have been the principal beneficiaries of a new and serious drive for family planning. When Allen Dulles headed the American CIA he speculated that China was using its enormous population as a deliberate political weapon, hoping to export increasing numbers of overseas Chinese in order to establish racial colonies the world around.

This is clearly not the case. The state is in earnest about birth control. Pills and other types of contraceptives are distributed free. Chinese women have told me their sisters universally support this governmental program.

Where People's China still has a considerable way to go in achieving genuine political equality. None of the five vice-chairmen of the Communist party are women. Only one is among the 21 members of the Politburo. There is one among three alternate Politburo members, none among six members of its standing committee. Only 12.9 percent of delegates who attended this year's 10th Party Congress were women.

Special Protection

It is officially stated: "In new China equal pay is given for equal work, as well as special protection for women workers." They receive free pre- and post-natal care and maternity leave with pay. The revolutionary marriage law stipulates free choice of partner. "This is an earth-shaking change in most of China. Indeed, Peking, the birthplace of the Chinese Revolution, was born a slave and remained one until 1949."

I further told the New York Times reporter that I was willing to pay the travel expenses for any commission the Italian government would send to New York with the fragments to make the "reunion." The Metropolitan Museum of Art has more than once officially expressed its willingness to cooperate fully with the Italian authorities on the origin of the vase. It is therefore a mystery why in nearly eight months such a simple experiment has not been made and this lingering doubt resolved.

ROBERT E. HECHT JR.
Paris.

Realtors Cheer

In reference to the article (CHET, Nov. 15-17) 3,000 realtors cheered Mr. Nixon's declaration that he would not resign.

This is a disturbing fact after decent, truthful, dedicated Americans like the senators on the Watergate committee, Judge Sirica, Elliot Richardson, Archibald Cox and so many others are being crushed in their efforts to find the truth.

I. M.
Corvair, Switzerland.

Greek Vase Doubt

In the article from The New York Times News Service (CHET, Nov. 22) concerning the annulment by the Corte Suprema di Cassazione di Roma of the arrest warrant against me, it mentions that "vase fragments recently found in an Etruscan tomb could be proved to be original in Italy." In an interview with a New York Times reporter I stated that I was physically impossible to fit the recently (according to the Times these fragments were found on March 30, 1973) found fragments to the Metropolitan's only

Ford and 'The Mob'

A UPI report (CHET, Nov. 14) quoted Rep. Gerald Ford—not Mr. Agnew—as telling a press conference:

"I don't think the President is going to be swayed by the mob or the editorials."

The reference hardly shows much respect for the nation nor for the press; it seems especially inappropriate in the light of the recent polls indicating an altogether not-so-alien majority of 72 percent, 73 percent and, in one instance, even 83 percent opposed to Mr. Nixon, and particularly improper coming from a man expected to become Vice-President and, with a better than even chance, President of the United States whose Constitution reflects much higher regards for the free press and the supreme power of "We the people."

R.M. HEILBRONER.
Ascona, Switzerland.

Nixon's '69 Signals

Can we learn from history? I think so. Better still when we are able to read the signs that are often inadvertently given about what is likely to happen in the future. Consider President Nixon's speech of June 3, 1969, at General Beadle State College, Madison, S.D., where he said:

"... In our public discussions, we sorely need a kind of honesty

International Opinion

day that he clings to his dictatorship, Papadopoulos himself makes any process of normalization in Greece more difficult.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Mideast at Crucial Point

A crucial point has now been reached in the cease-fire. This is now a month old and has held up astonishingly well, especially considering how inherently unstable and tangled up the positions of the opposing forces are on the main Egyptian front. But with the exchange of prisoners concluded... Egyptian impatience for Israel's withdrawal to the Oct. 22 line is now acute...

Militarily, the balance which favored Israel on Oct. 22 has been restored—but in other respects it has swung against Israel. Israel winces from the prospect of once again suffering heavy casualties in ding-dong battle. Israel too has been replenished, but it cannot rely on such an unstinted flow of arms from America as the Arabs will get from Russia.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Danger in Greece

Mr. Papadopoulos, the dictatorial president of Greece, has declared that last weekend's rioting proved the existence of a "conspiracy against democracy and normalization" in his country. A grotesque statement from the man who led a handful of officers to suspend Greek democracy in April, 1967, just at a time when a degree of consolidation was evident after years of domestic difficulty.

The recent student "rebellion" was obviously spontaneous, not incited by any extremist minority. And it was certainly a sign of ferment. Since neither the political parties, nor the unions, nor any other professional organizations may operate freely, the valves through which excess pressure is normally let off in a democracy are stopped up. The result is not only the danger of explosion, but also uncertainty as to who will ultimately exploit the ferment, the possibility that the initiative may finally pass into the hands of extremists. And with each

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 24, 1898

NEW YORK.—In a bizarre finish, Tom Sharkey beat "Gentleman Jim" Corbett on a foul in the Lenox Athletic Club last night in the 9th round. Corbett's second, Moeve, put his foot into the ring to protest Sharkey's actions and the referee immediately disqualified "Gentleman Jim." Both men had fought desperately until the fight was stopped and were about on even terms. All bets on the fight were declared to be off, and rightly so.

Fifty Years Ago

November 24, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a sharp statement assailing William Randolph Hearst for urging in his newspapers that the United States should recognize the Soviet Union. The labor leader said in the statement that Mr. Hearst knows very well, or should know, that American workmen want absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with the "bloody monsters of Moscow."

Sen. Mondak Goes to N.Y.: A Critique

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Hey, I have an idea whose time has not yet come. It was at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the New Leader. That is a journal, published in New York which played an important role in a generation gently and firmly detaching social democracy from Bolshevism. It is associated with a remarkable man, a now 30 years, whose benign influence continued to hover over the journal identified by one of its speakers as the "only" intellectual journal that wasn't Communist during the 1930s-1940s.

That is slightly exaggerated but close enough to remind a self how lonely was the camp of the anti-Communists in highrow circles. Sol Levitas, the New Leader brought out weekly journal by wheeling tales from authors, and contributions from labor organizations, and by straining to open a modest little hole in which the American left could play a modest anti-Communist game. This is as difficult running a republican plot in Buckingham Palace, but no did it better than the New Leader.

The principal speaker was Mondale, who was given a lot of credit. He was flanked by several speakers, including brilliant sociologist Daniel Bell, who spoke authoritatively nostalgically about the movement; and a labor-unionist who spoke at great length circles that reeked the traditional position of the speaker who is introduced to the audience as "blessed" fatigue.

He came on nicely. Hate the man about whom the intellectual power brokers have been whispering excitedly for now. One week in The New York Times I counted 15 references to the Minnesota actor in the columns of influential men who came with wonderful ideas about the next president of the United States should be. They were in the column of eight years in behalf of John Gardner, however, those to milk of head of Common Cause, than trudge about New Hampshire showing the voters. Scotty Reston scribbled.

Sen. Mondale started off a nice self-deprecating reference to his political genealogy. His father, too, was a socialist, he said. He suspected it was both Hoover and FDR who eliminated prohibition. He said this evening he was generally to the length of previous speech. "Like our Democratic dinner, except what Hubert Humphrey's 'play'?" he asked playfully. "day morning." He might have added that what also comes, Hubert Humphrey, as a rule, is a standing ovation.

But Sen. Mondale was a man of sorts. He was address an audience liberal like him in all questions of domestic life. But it was also an address pretty generally anti-Communist by conviction and "what" intervenes in Israel and the United States, with the side of Israel. Sen. Mondale is not known as a Senator. Indeed, he is one of the men who have voted against parity for the United States. Sen. Jackson's bill in 1947.

Accordingly, the senator most of his time, when asked, Guess what he favors? He cleaning up campaign finance, taking constitutional amendments to see to it that Vietnam happen again, making the President accountable to the basic committee on basic committee on social justice and other venerable social innovations.

Then, taking a deep breath lashed out against the Nixon administration's "spirit of Munich." We hadn't heard about the Munich since way back when Lyndon Johnson used to ramrod a little history in the backbones of the doves. Indeed, about him, the word "Munich" was automatically treated like Dr. Strangelove here was this virtual parody from the Populist Midwest, nouncing the "spirit of Munich" and going on to warn about dangers of détente and detente oil blackmail!

The audience was not moved. The Social Democrats truly the despised of the right and, on the left, are always being either belied or lied to. It is good that New Leader perseveres, and a bolt of its plight that its circulation is a mere 20,000.

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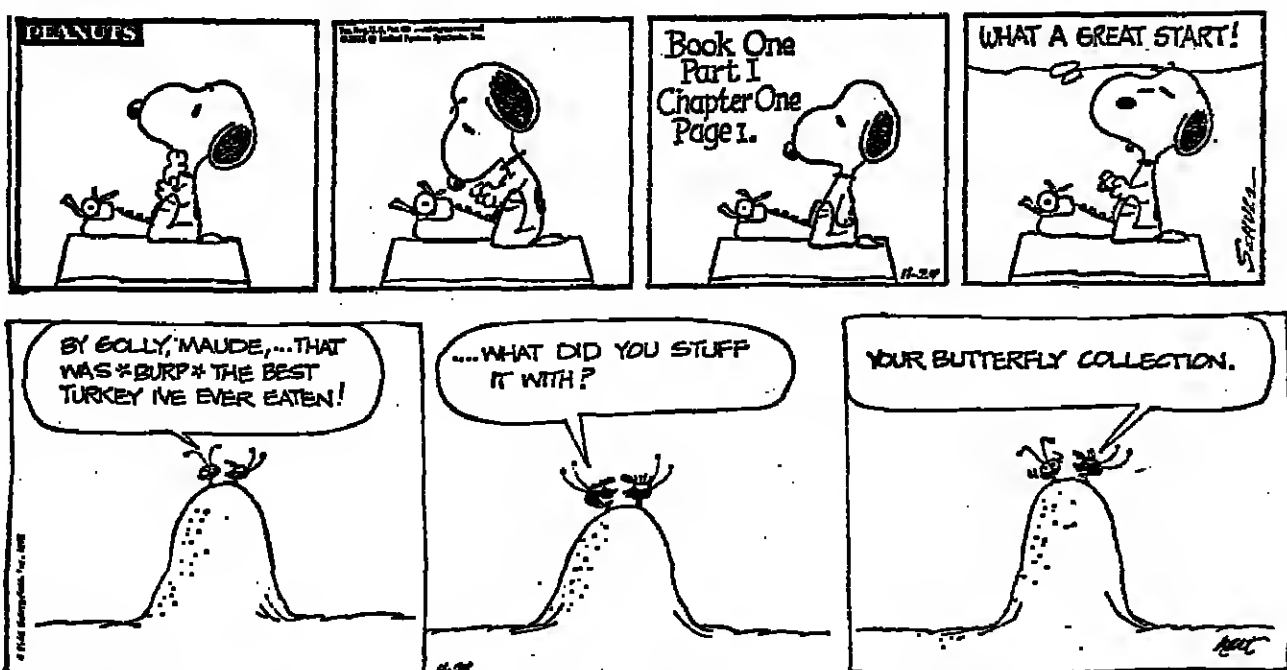
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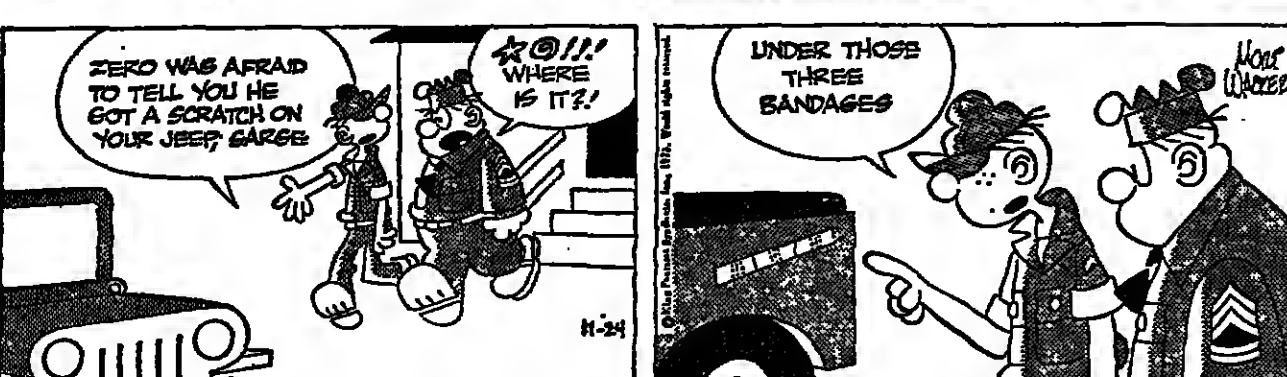
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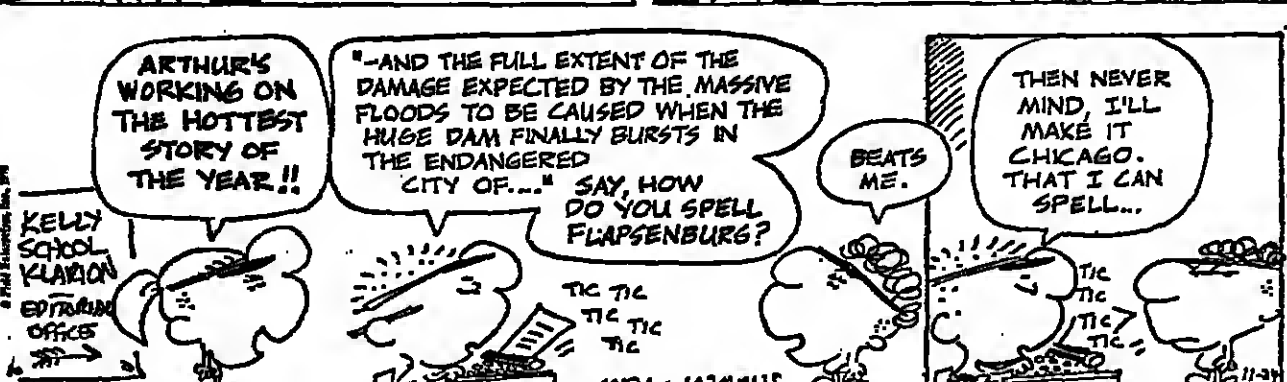
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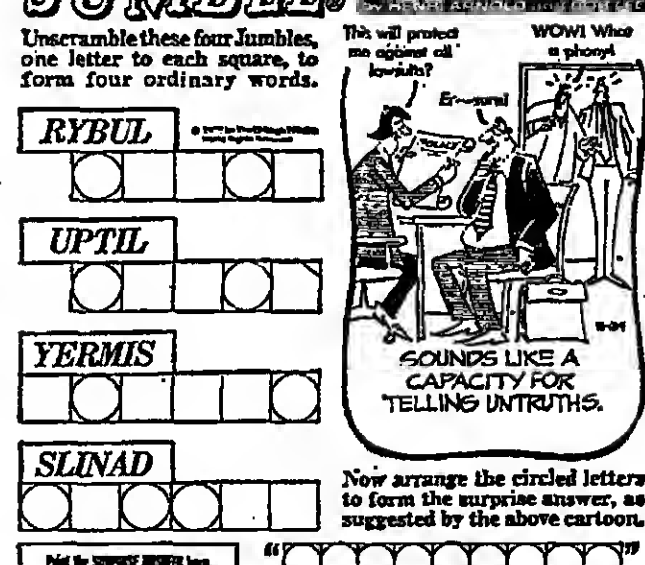


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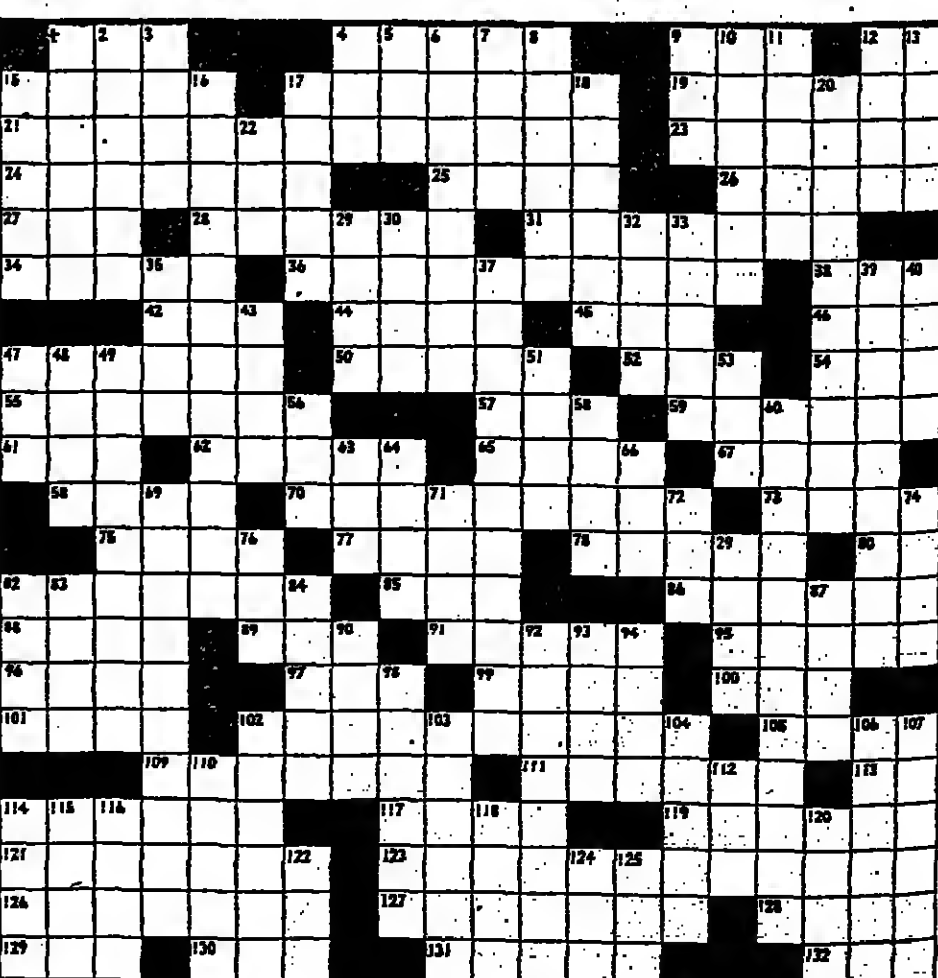
JUMBLE—that scrambled word game



Yesterday's **Jambico FRAUD TASTY PYTHON MILDew**
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DECISIONS, DECISIONS—By Alfie Micci

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122	171	169	191	211
123	172	170	192	212
124	173	171	193	213
125	174	172	194	214

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is
York Times book reviewer

Edited by
WILLIAM W.

Csonka Paces NFL Victory

Dolphins Beat Cowboys, 14-7

William N. Wallace
AS. Nov. 23 (NYT).—Miami Dolphins, who had annihilated second-class in the Eastern Division of the American Conference, stepped up yesterday and won.

With almost nine minutes left to play, Miami took the ball at midfield and ran out all the playing time by driving to the Cowboy one in 15 plays. Csonka carried on eight of the plays, including the last three, and picked up two key first downs.

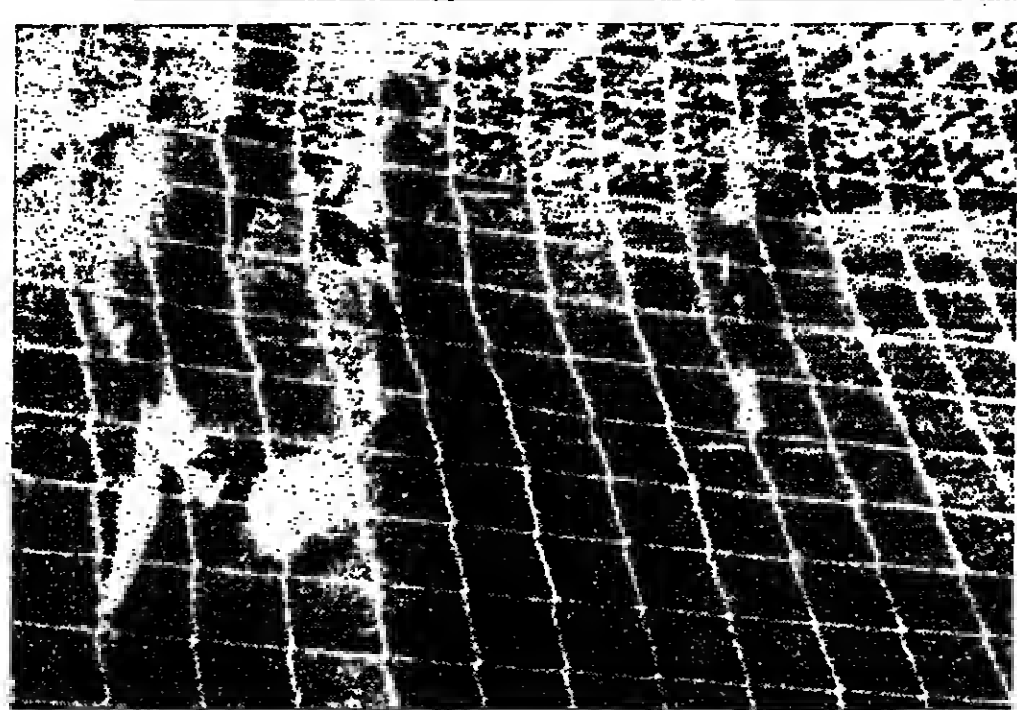
Key First Downs
With almost nine minutes left to play, Miami took the ball at midfield and ran out all the playing time by driving to the Cowboy one in 15 plays. Csonka carried on eight of the plays, including the last three, and picked up two key first downs.

Notre Dame, Alabama, Texas On in College Football

Notre Dame, Ala., Nov. 23 (AP).—Notre Dame's football team, which had won its first 12 games in a row, stepped up yesterday and won.

Alabama, Nov. 23 (AP).—Alabama's football team, which had won its first 12 games in a row, stepped up yesterday and won.

Texas, Nov. 23 (AP).—Texas's football team, which had won its first 12 games in a row, stepped up yesterday and won.



BOOTING IT HOME—The captain of Chile's national team, Francisco Valdes, scores a symbolic goal against the Soviet team that refused for political reasons to play in Santiago. The victory put Chile into the World Cup finals by default.

Cousy Resigns as the Coach Of Downtrodden NBA Kings

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Bob Cousy has resigned after five frustrating years as head coach of the Kansas City-Omaha Kings of the National Basketball Association. The team, formerly the Cincinnati Royals, won 141 games and lost 207 for him.

The last straw was the Kings' defeat by Philadelphia on Wednesday night, their second straight loss to the 76ers and 14th defeat in 20 games this season. The Kings are in the cellar of the Midwest Division of the Western Conference.

It was The Kings' 10 owners named assistant coach Dr. Young as interim coach. Young attended J. C. Smith University in Charlotte, N.C., and played 4 1/2 years with the Harlem Magicians.

Cousy came to the Kings from the college coaching ranks at Boston College. A star guard at Holy Cross during his undergraduate days, he was the bell-hound.

Several Lions disagreed. "We were fired up and wanted to win," said Paul Naumoff, an outside linebacker. "But our special teams made several costly mistakes, giving the Redskins a chance to jump out ahead."

Pro Football Preview

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Following is a preview of games in the National Football League this weekend, with win-loss-tied records in parentheses:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
New York Giants (3-7-1) at Philadelphia (3-8-1)—The injured Roman Gabriel is listed as a "possible" performer. John Reeves, his young substitute, has never been an NFL defense. Norm Snead is expected to be the Giants' quarterback. Betting choice: New York by 2.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Kansas City (3-7-1) at Denver (3-8-2)—Since 1969, Mike Livingston has started 14 games as Chiefs' quarterback and won 12, including the last three. Chiefs beat the Broncos, 16-14, last week. Betting choice: Kansas City by 2.

MONDAY
Green Bay (3-5-2) at San Francisco (3-7-1)—These two are the league's top disappointments. Jerry Toge is the Packers' quarterback because he passed for 267 yards last Sunday, highest Green Bay total in 53 games. Joe Reed, with bruised jaw, is the 48th passer again. Betting choice: San Francisco by 3.

Okker Gains Semi-Finals in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 23 (AP).—Chiff Drysdale of South Africa, Tam Okker of the Netherlands and Jimmy Connors of the United States advanced today to the semi-finals of the South African Open tennis championships.

Okker, the third seeded, will meet Connors, seeded second, and Drysdale, the eighth seed, will play Arthur Ashe, seeded fourth, who qualified yesterday.

Okker's victory was at the expense of Jaime Filoli, the Chilean sixth seed. Although Okker was clearly the better player, he had a hard time overcoming Filoli and the match went to four sets before Okker won, 7-5, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3.

Chris Evert of the United States and Yvonne Goolagong of Australia, the joint top seeds, both won and entered the semi-finals.

Football Coach Is Dismissed by Victoryless Iowa

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 23 (AP).—Frank Lautner, in his third year as the University of Iowa football coach, has been fired after he refused to "re-sign" his coaching staff.

Lautner, 48, became the third Iowa football coach to step down under pressure in 13 years. He had two years to run on a five-year contract.

Lautner took the job in late 1970. His three-year record was 4-27-1 and the 1973 team is winless in 10 games going into tomorrow's finale with Michigan State.

NHL Results
Thursday's Games
New York Rangers 1, Buffalo 6 (Gibson, Fairbrother, Evans, Vitar, Tassak, MacGregor, Gotsdiner, Martin, Luce, Meehan, Carriere, Robert, Dineen).

WHA Results
Thursday's Games
Vancouver 1, Edmonton 1 (Lawson 2, St. Sauver, Campbell, Adair, Myers, Mironoff, Gault).

Nicklaus at 68 in Spain Record 65 by Miller Gives U.S. Golf Lead

MARBELLA, Spain, Nov. 23 (AP).—A course record 65 by Johnny Miller and a four-under-par 68 by Jack Nicklaus today gave the United States a five-stroke lead at the halfway point of the World Cup golf tournament.

Miller reeled off the five birdies and an eagle over the 6,905-yard, par-72 Noeva Andalucia course dotted with water hazards, palm trees and olive groves.

After 36 holes of the tournament matching two-man teams from 49 countries, the United States was first with a total of 275. Argentina, the first-round leader, slipped to second place at 280 on rounds of 75 by Roberto de Vicenzo and 73 by Fidel de Luca.

Lu Liang-huan of Taiwan, who had a 20-foot putt at the 18th green for a 69 that preserved his lead in the individual competition with a 138 total. Lu's 67 yesterday tied the course record set by Ramon Sola of Spain, but that record was surpassed by Miller.

Nicklaus was in second place in the individual standings at 137. Miller was third at 138, and de Vicenzo and Balentin Barrios of Spain were tied for fourth at 139. Sixth place was a tie at 141 among de Luca, Gary Player of South Africa and Issa Aoki of Japan.

Taiwan, the defending champion, was in third place in team totals with 283, on Lu's 69 and a 76 by Hsieh Min-nan, who won the individual title last year in Melbourne.

Miller and Hugh Baiocchi of South Africa both carded 72 today for a 284 team total, good for fourth place. Japan was fifth with 267, Spain sixth with 288, Thailand seventh with 289 and Puerto Rico eighth with 293.

Miller rushed to the practice tee after his first-round 73 and said, "I worked out a new address, just as I did before the U.S. Open." He won the U.S. Open and now thinks he has his game back on the track after a five-week layoff from the tournament circuit.

Miller had a putt of more than 14 feet all day long, he said. "I could have finished any number under, depending on how the putts dropped."

Miller missed a three-foot putt at the thirteenth because I was so excited about Jack's eagle," he continued. Nicklaus put a 150-yard second shot into the hole at the 390-yard, par-four thirteenth.

Miller also had an eagle at the 540-yard, par-5 eighth hole, where his second shot was within three feet of the cup.



Miller at Marbella

284—South Africa (Gary Player 68.75; Hugh Baiocchi 72.75).
283—Japan (Issa Aoki 70.75; Toku Matsunaga 72.75).
282—Spain (Balentin Barrios 69.75; Angel Gallardo 72.75).
281—Thailand (Sakorn Oenrum 68.75; Pradana Nantaporn 72.75).
280—Argentina (Roberto de Vicenzo 71.75; Chich Rodriguez 72.75).
279—Ireland (James Kinsella 70.75; Peter Bellamy 72.75).
278—Scotland (David Hush 70.75; David Ingram 72.75).
277—England (Peter Butler 70.75; Peter Wilcock 72.75).
276—Australia (Laurie Hartigan 70.75; Rossell Vines 72.75).
275—France (Cedric Defay 70.75; David Yachnin 72.75).
274—France (Jean Garalde 70.75; Bernard Pascuzzi 72.75).

ABA Results
Thursday's Games
Virginia 135, Memphis 111 (Charter 36, Gervin 23; Thompson 23, Edna 19).
San Antonio 32, Utah 24 (Jones 24, Hamilton 21; Wise 24, Jones 17).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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